
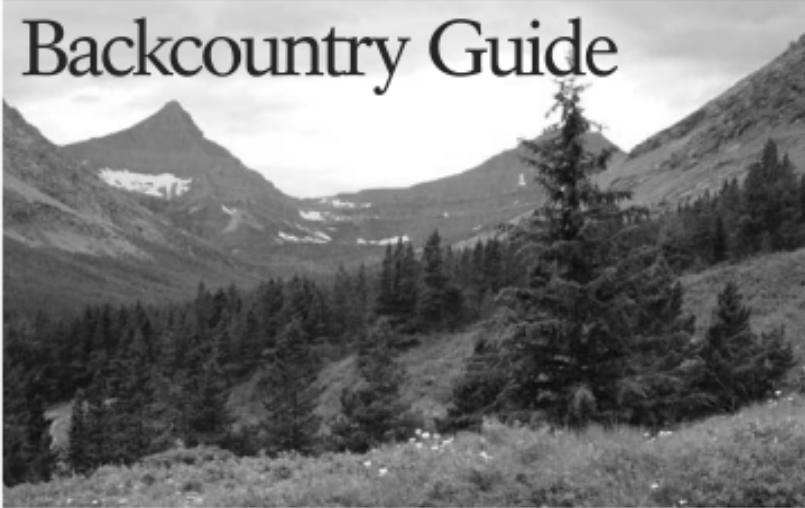





## 8. Backcountry Brochures – “Backcountry Guide,” Glacier National Park

Glacier
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior


# Backcountry Guide

Dramatic vistas and delicate beauty combine to make Glacier's backcountry a hiker's paradise. clockwise from the top left: Flitch Peak, beargrass, between Sawson and Ptarmigan Passes, No Name Lake Campground

## Glacier's Backcountry

GLACIER REPRESENTS THE CORE OF A VAST TRACT of wildlands often referred to as the "crown of the continent." More than 95% of Glacier's 1,003,000-plus acres is proposed for inclusion in the national Wilderness Preservation System. It is the policy of the National Park Service to manage proposed wilderness areas in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 in order to protect wilderness values and characteristics until such time as Congress acts.



The fundamental tenets of the Wilderness Act most visible to backcountry visitors include:

- *Prohibition of motorized equipment and mechanized transport, including bicycles and canoe carts, in the backcountry (except during emergencies or to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the area).*
- *Retention of the land's primeval character and influence without permanent improvements (except for those authorized NPS administrative facilities essential to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area and its historic structures).*

During the summer camping season (May 1 to November 20), most backcountry travelers using Glacier's extensive trail system are required to camp in designated backcountry campgrounds. This policy is validated by recreation ecology research that indicates widespread resource impacts can be minimized in popular areas by concentrating use in designated sites.

You will find little evidence of human impacts or development in Glacier's pristine, off-trail areas. These vast areas offer greater solitude and challenge, but are extremely rugged, with greater inherent risks and infrequent ranger patrols. While off-trail hiking may be permissible, it is recommended only for very experienced, skilled backcountry travelers.

Glacier's backcountry has grown in popularity over the years, resulting in cumulative impacts upon the park's sensitive natural resources. High levels of backcountry use are typically concentrated in July and August, heightening the need for visitor stewardship and sound backcountry management practices.

To help plan your trip into Glacier's backcountry visit [www.nps.gov/glac/activities/backcountry.htm](http://www.nps.gov/glac/activities/backcountry.htm) for additional information.

## 8. Backcountry Brochures – “Backcountry Guide,” Glacier National Park

### Helpful Publications

PRE-PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL BACKCOUNTRY EXPERIENCE. Hiking books and maps are an excellent way of preparing for your trip. The Glacier National History Association is a nonprofit organization working with the National Park Service to assist Glacier's educational and interpretive activities, cultural programs, and special projects. They stock a number of publications that are excellent pre-planning guides. Any of the publications listed are highly recommended, and may be purchased in person or through the mail. To order by phone or to obtain a complete catalog of publications, contact:

Glacier National History Association, Box 310, West Glacier, MT 59936

<http://www.glacierassociation.org>

gnha@glacierassociation.org • (406) 888-5756

#### Suggested Publications to Assist in Trip Planning

	<b>Hiker's Guide to Glacier National Park</b> ..... \$10.95 Glacier National History Association
	<b>Hiking Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks</b> ..... \$14.95 Erik Nelson
	<b>National Geographic Trails Illustrated Topographic Map of Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Park</b> ..... \$9.95 National Geographic
	<b>Bear Aware</b> ..... \$7.95 Bill Schneider
	<b>Leave No Trace Trowel</b> ..... \$2.50 Northwest Interpretive Association
	<b>Bear Attacks: Their Causes and Avoidances</b> ..... \$16.95 Stephen Herrero
	<b>A Climber's Guide to Glacier National Park</b> ..... \$12.95 J. Gordon Edwards
	<b>U. S. G. S. Topographic Map of Glacier (1990)</b> ..... \$10.00 U. S. Geological Survey
	<b>U. S. Geological Survey Topographic Quad Maps</b> ..... \$6.00 U. S. Geological Survey

#### Special Package Deal - Backcountry Users Package ..... \$29.95

Special package price, regularly a \$44.95 value!

Includes all of the essentials needed to make your backcountry stay in Glacier enjoyable for you as well as future users. Includes: Hiking Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks, National Geographic Trails Illustrated Topographic Map of Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Park, Bear Aware, Glacier National Park Nature Guide, Wilderness First Aid, and a handy Leave No Trace Trowel.



Once in a lifetime vistas, like this view near Stoney Indian Pass, are commonplace in Glacier's backcountry.

#### A few more things!

##### Trip Leader Name \_\_\_\_\_

Using the map, highlight your route with a dark colored marker. Backcountry permit staff will use it to help identify your planned itinerary and your entry and exit point.

##### Please be patient!

Because of the volume of mail and faxes we receive, you should not expect to hear back from us for at least 2-4 weeks. We will try to contact you via standard mail or email (if provided) to confirm your trip request.

Due to staffing limitations, we cannot provide information regarding your application online, or over the phone. Thank you for your consideration.

#### Additional Information

##### Bear-Resistant Food Containers

Bear-resistant food containers are available at most permit issuing stations for undesignated camping parties to check out, free of charge. These high impact resistant cylinders offer an excellent option for proper food storage, and are required in areas where options for proper food hanging are limited (near or above treeline, on mountain peaks, etc.).

##### Preserving the Backcountry

If you find litter in the backcountry, please pick it out. If you cannot pick it out, please notify park rangers where it is.

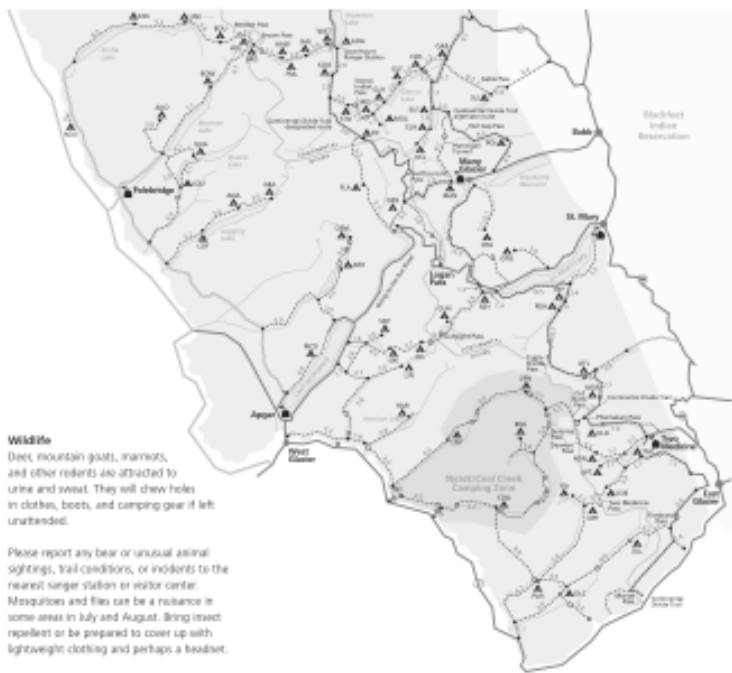
It is illegal to collect any natural or cultural resources, please leave all natural objects and cultural artifacts where you find them.

##### Wildlife

Deer, mountain goats, marmots, and other rodents are attracted to urine and sweat. They will chew holes in clothes, boots, and camping gear if left unattended.

Please report any bear or unusual animal sightings, trail conditions, or incidents to the nearest ranger station or visitor center. Mosquitoes and flies can be a nuisance in some areas in July and August. Bring insect repellent or be prepared to cover up with lightweight clothing and perhaps a headnet.

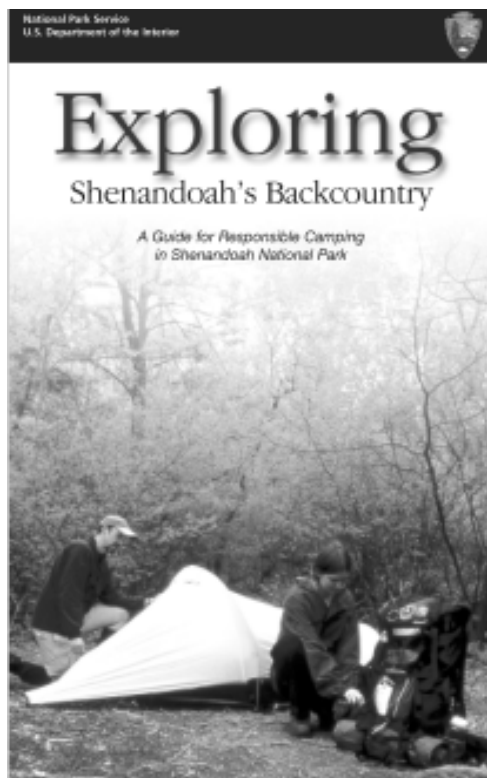
**Thank you for helping to protect Glacier's backcountry and your National Park.**



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406-888-5819 (FAX) • <http://www.nps.gov/glac/backcountry/bkguide1.htm>

## 8. Backcountry Brochures – “Explore Shenandoah’s Backcountry,” Shenandoah National Park



### Plan Ahead

The success of your trip depends almost entirely on thinking ahead. There are a number of things to consider in planning your trip:

- Carefully design your trip to meet your (or your group's) outdoor skill levels and expectations.
- Know the park's regulations and have your trip itinerary planned BEFORE obtaining a backcountry camping permit. Be sure to leave your itinerary with someone at home.



- Bring proper equipment. Having the right equipment will help minimize your impact on resources and will assure that you avoid violating park regulations. For example: have an agency-approved bear canister or an adequate amount of rope to properly hang food away from wildlife; carry a backpacking stove and proper fuel to cook food or to boil water (campfires are not permitted); carry a small trowel to dig a cathole to bury human waste; carry a water container and a good water filter, water purifier, or purification tablets to make water safe to drink; use pre-packaged foods or zip-lock bags.



- Obtain a good, recent map of the area (trail maps published by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club are updated regularly and are recommended). To order hiking maps, contact:

**Shenandoah National Park Association**  
3855 U.S. Hwy 211 E  
Luray, VA 22835  
(540) 950-2582  
[www.snppbooks.org](http://www.snppbooks.org)

**Potomac Appalachian Trail Club**  
118 Park St. SE  
Vienna, VA 22180  
(703) 242-0683  
[www.patc.net](http://www.patc.net)

### Backcountry Travel Tips

- Be aware of standing dead trees when you select your campsite. Don't set up camp under a dead limb or standing dead trees; they can fall at any time.
- Boil all water taken from natural water sources for at least one minute, or use a good filter/purifier or purification tablets to avoid contracting giardiasis.
- Be careful when crossing streams and when near waterfalls. Wet rocks are very slippery. During periods of high water, stream crossings are very dangerous.
- Do not shortcut between switchbacks on steep trails. Shortcuts can be hazardous, and they also cause trail erosion and damage vegetation.
- Poisonous snakes, stinging insects, poison ivy, and other potentially hazardous plants and animals are part of the natural environment of Shenandoah National Park. Be cautious as you explore. Remember, ALL plants and animals in the park are protected by law.
- Do not bring saws, axes, and glass objects or containers into Shenandoah National Park's backcountry or wilderness areas.
- Observe wildlife from a distance. Feeding or harassing wildlife is prohibited.
- Team up with one or more companions for safety and be aware of your surroundings.
- Secure your valuables. Take them with you or leave them locked in your vehicle, hidden from view.



Additional information about Leave No Trace can be found at [www.LNT.org](http://www.LNT.org)

### Wilderness

In 1964, the United States Congress passed a law known as the Wilderness Act which created a National Wilderness Preservation System. The Act defined wilderness as "an area where earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Today over 100 million acres throughout the United States are protected as wilderness for present and future generations to explore and enjoy.

Shenandoah National Park contains nearly 80,000 acres of federally designated wilderness. Help protect this wilderness and other wild places by practicing the principles of *Leave No Trace*.



## 8. Backcountry Brochures – “Explore Shenandoah’s Backcountry,” Shenandoah National Park

### Backcountry Camping Regulations

**A Backcountry Camping Permit is required for all backcountry camping.** The permit can be obtained at visitor contact stations during business hours. Permits for Appalachian Trail long-distance hikers are available by self-registration on the Trail near Shenandoah National Park entry points.

If you are planning your visit well in advance, permits are also available by mail from Park Headquarters. Write: Shenandoah National Park, Attn: Backcountry Camping Permit, 3655 U.S. Highway 211 East, Luray, VA 22835. Or call (540) 999-3500. Provide your name, complete address, entry and exit dates of trip, number in party, and trip itinerary, including trail areas in which you will camp. At the park, permits will be issued only between the hours of sunrise and one hour before sunset.

**Backcountry Campsite Regulations:** When selecting an area to camp in, look for and try to camp on pre-existing campsites out of sight of trails and roads. Please do not create new campsites.



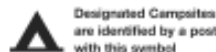
- Pre-existing Campsites have been created and established by prior visitor use and are not posted or signed. You must camp at least 20 yards from a park trail or an unpaved fire road.



- Dispersed Camping. If you cannot locate a pre-existing campsite, you may camp on a previously undisturbed area. Please use “pristine site camping” Leave No Trace practices to minimize the impacts of your campsite. Limit your stay to one night and camp well out of sight of trails and roads and other camping groups. Otherwise, “Pre-existing Campsite” regulations apply.



- Designated Campsites are park-constructed and posted to concentrate backcountry camping at specific high-use sites. Presently, designated campsites are provided only at Appalachian Trail huts to accommodate overflow camping.



Designated Campsites are identified by a post with this symbol

**Backcountry campfires are not permitted:** (except at pre-constructed fireplaces at backcountry huts and day-use shelters.)

**Maximum group size is limited to 10 people:** Groups larger than 10 people must divide into smaller groups, obtain separate permits for each group, and camp separately as different groups. Large groups significantly affect the sense of solitude of other backcountry visitors and have a greater impact on natural resources.



**Food must be stored in one (or more) of the following places:**

- Hang food in a tree at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from the tree trunk.
- Hang food on a storage pole provided at backcountry huts.
- Store food in a park-approved, bear-resistant food storage canister. Presently, several companies manufacture canisters which are of a design acceptable for use in Shenandoah National Park.

**Camping is permitted in specific backcountry facilities:**

The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) maintains a system of backcountry huts and cabins in Shenandoah National Park. Huts are three-sided structures along the Appalachian Trail and are operated by PATC for use by long-term hikers. Backcountry camping permits are required for camping in huts and all park backcountry regulations apply. Permits are not required for cabins, which are reserved in advance from PATC. For additional information about PATC cabins, call (703) 242-0693.

**Areas closed to all camping:** For distance measured in “yards,” figure that one yard is equal to one of your long strides. For example, to camp at least 10 yards from a stream, take 10 long strides from the streambank and then several more to be sure you are complying with the regulation.

**No camping may occur:**

- Within 10 yards of a stream or other natural water source.
- Within 50 yards of standing buildings and ruins, including stone foundations, chimneys, and log walls. The park has a rich cultural history. Camping in the area of former home-sites endangers the preservation of those resources.
- Within 1/4 mile of a paved road, park boundary, or park facilities such as a campground, picnic area, visitor center, lodge, wayside, or restaurant.
- Within 100 yards of a hut, cabin, or day-use shelter. You may camp in a hut or cabin as described in this bulletin. Camping may occur in park-constructed designated campsites at Appalachian Trail huts.



#### CAMPING DISTANCES GUIDE



- The following areas are closed to all camping. These areas are closed to backcountry camping to preserve special resource conditions and values. They can be identified on maps and are identified by signs on trails accessing the areas.

**Limberlost Trail Area** (bounded by the Whiteoak Canyon Fire Road, the Skyland-Big Meadows Horse Trail, and Skyline Drive).

**Hawksbill Mountain Summit** (area over 3,600 feet elevation).

**Whiteoak Canyon** (between the Skyland-Big Meadows Horse Trail and the Cedar Run Link Trail).

**Old Rag Mountain Summit** (area over 2,800 feet elevation).

**Big Meadows** (Big Meadows clearing area within view of Skyline Drive).

**Rapidan Camp** (no camping within 1/2 mile of buildings).

**Camping may not exceed 2 nights in one campsite location or 14 consecutive nights in the backcountry.**

**Properly dispose of human waste. Defecation within 20 yards of streams, trails, or roads is prohibited.**

If designated facilities are provided, use them. Solid human waste must be buried in a hole at least 3 inches deep. Burying solid waste at least 3 inches in soil minimizes the potential for waste material washing into nearby water sources and eliminates the visual impact and odor of human waste.



**Carry all trash out of the backcountry and properly dispose of it.** “Pack it in; pack it out.” Enhance the backcountry experience for all visitors by keeping it clean. Carelessly discarded food scraps and trash may be harmful to wildlife. Leave glass containers at home.

**Pets must be leashed at all times and are not permitted on some trails.** More information is available at visitor centers.

## 9. Exhibits – Visitor Center Exhibit Panels, Shenandoah National Park



Wilderness qualities include solitude and freedom from permanent improvement and mechanization. So, why would a hiker in Shenandoah's wilderness hear the put-put-put of a motor starting?

It may not be a motor at all, but perhaps the "drumming" display of the male **ruffed grouse**. The grouse proclaims his property rights by beating his wings against the air sounding amazingly like a distant motor starting.

*"To know wilderness is to know a profound humility, to recognize one's littleness, to sense dependence and interdependence, indebtedness, and responsibility."*

Howard Zahniser,  
primary author of the 1964 Wilderness Act

# Wilderness

The Wilderness Act created a National Wilderness Preservation System and clearly defined wilderness qualities. Could land formerly used for farming and industry ever regain the primeval characteristics outlined by the Wilderness Act?

In 1975, 40 years after Shenandoah's dedication, nearly 80,000 acres of the park were added to the system. Through stewardship and management a new wilderness emerged, proving that wilderness does not have to be a vanishing resource.